

Refine Search

Search Results -

| Terms | Documents |
|-----------------|-----------|
| L27 same design | 9 |

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L28

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Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, February 15, 2006 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name Query

side by side

Hit Count Set Name

result set

DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

| | | | |
|------------|--|---------|------------|
| <u>L28</u> | L27 same design | 9 | <u>L28</u> |
| <u>L27</u> | L15 same circuit | 80 | <u>L27</u> |
| <u>L26</u> | L1 and l2 | 8 | <u>L26</u> |
| <u>L25</u> | L24 same pin\$ | 2 | <u>L25</u> |
| <u>L24</u> | L2 same test\$ | 244 | <u>L24</u> |
| <u>L23</u> | L15 same indicator | 28 | <u>L23</u> |
| <u>L22</u> | L21 same l20 | 12 | <u>L22</u> |
| <u>L21</u> | (integrated adj1 circuit) or ic or chip or soc or asic | 2036193 | <u>L21</u> |
| <u>L20</u> | L14 same image | 92 | <u>L20</u> |
| <u>L19</u> | L15 same image | 8 | <u>L19</u> |
| <u>L18</u> | L17 same image | 3 | <u>L18</u> |
| <u>L17</u> | L15 same design\$ | 105 | <u>L17</u> |
| <u>L16</u> | L15 same image | 8 | <u>L16</u> |
| <u>L15</u> | L14 same test\$ | 404 | <u>L15</u> |

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| <u>L14</u> | assign\$ same pin same port | 15454 | <u>L14</u> |
| <u>L13</u> | l8 same displayable | 1 | <u>L13</u> |
| <u>L12</u> | L11 same l4 | 8 | <u>L12</u> |
| <u>L11</u> | L10 same l1 | 129 | <u>L11</u> |
| <u>L10</u> | L3 same pin | 32572 | <u>L10</u> |
| <u>L9</u> | L8 same l3 | 25 | <u>L9</u> |
| <u>L8</u> | pin adj1 indicator | 345 | <u>L8</u> |
| <u>L7</u> | L6 same indicator | 14 | <u>L7</u> |
| <u>L6</u> | L1 same l3 | 129 | <u>L6</u> |
| <u>L5</u> | L1 same l2 | 1 | <u>L5</u> |
| <u>L4</u> | assign\$ | 1943605 | <u>L4</u> |
| <u>L3</u> | display\$ | 1946708 | <u>L3</u> |
| <u>L2</u> | electronic adj1 image | 11475 | <u>L2</u> |
| <u>L1</u> | pin same port same test\$ | 4744 | <u>L1</u> |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#) [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L28: Entry 1 of 9

File: USPT

Mar 9, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6704910 B2

TITLE: Method for designing an integrated circuit containing multiple integrated circuit designs

Brief Summary Text (26):

The netlists for the individual designs are combined by a computer program into one multi-design netlist. The multi-design netlist includes a pin-pad assignment table that assigns numbered ports of each design to numbered I/O buffers, to numbered bonding pads, and to numbered package pins. The multi-design netlist includes, in addition to the netlists for the individual designs, provision for accessing the designs via shared bi-directional input/output buffers, and also includes logic for enabling only the outputs of one design at a time. EDA tools are then applied to the multi-design netlist to generate mask layouts. The mask layouts are used in a mask making facility to produce a mask set. The mask set is used to process silicon wafers. After fabrication is completed, the wafers are electrically probe tested. In this procedure, probes are placed on bonding pads on a die and each of the designs can be tested. The testing of all the designs on the die can be completed in one probing operation, each of the designs being operated in turn. The wafer is then cut into individual dice, each die containing the set of designs. Each die is then assembled into a semiconductor package with connections between bonding pads and package pins being made in accordance with the pin-pad assignment table. During assembly, access to the various designs in the multi-design integrated circuit can be restricted or can be left unrestricted. In either case, access to any design is made by applying appropriate signals to design active pins.

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#) [Generate Collection](#)

L16: Entry 2 of 8

File: EPAB

Apr 18, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1092983 A1

TITLE: Integrated circuit tester with multi-port testing functionality

Abstract Text (1):

CHG DATE=20010503 STATUS=0> Disclosed is an automated test equipment - ATE - (200) having a tester-perpin architecture with a plurality of individual decentralized per-pin testing units (700), wherein each per-pin testing unit (700i) being adapted for testing a respective DUT-pin (di) of a device under test - DUT - (600) by emitting stimulus response signals to the respective DUT-pin and/or receiving stimulus response signals from the respective DUT-pin. For testing the DUT, the following steps are executed: defining - for a testing sequence - the DUT into one or more DUT-cores representing one or more functional units of the DUT and covering one or more DUT-pins of the DUT, and assigning - during the testing sequence - one or more of the per-pin testing units (700i) to one or more ATE-ports (210-240), whereby each ATE-port comprises one or more of the per-pin testing units (700i) and represents an independent functional testing unit for testing one or more of the DUT-cores during the testing sequence. <IMAGE>

[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#) [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L12: Entry 3 of 8

File: USPT

Apr 11, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6049896 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Method and system for indicating computer status

Detailed Description Text (13):

FIG. 3b illustrates the standard pin assignments for a parallel port 104 (FIG. 1) having a DB-25 female connector for coupling to the port connector 132 comprising a DB25 male connector. In a preferred embodiment, the system monitor 122 (FIG. 2) communicates signals indicating the burn-in status of the SUT 100 (FIG. 1) to the status indicator 126 using data pins of the parallel port 104 (FIG. 1). As shown in FIG. 3b, the data pins are the second through ninth pins of the parallel port (pins 2-9). Note also that the ground pins are the eighteenth through twenty fifth pins. In a preferred embodiment, the system monitor 122 (FIG. 2) may use any three distinct data pins, such as the third pin 140, the fourth pin 142 and the fifth pin 144, to communicate the signals indicative of the burn-in test status to the visual display elements 134, 136, 138.

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#) [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L28: Entry 2 of 9

File: USPT

Dec 17, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6496058 B1

TITLE: Method for designing an integrated circuit containing multiple integrated circuit designs and an integrated circuit so designed

Brief Summary Text (26):

The netlists for the individual designs are combined by a computer program into one multi-design netlist. The multi-design netlist includes a pin-pad assignment table that assigns numbered ports of each design to numbered I/O buffers, to numbered bonding pads, and to numbered package pins. The multi-design netlist includes, in addition to the netlists for the individual designs, provision for accessing the designs via shared bi-directional input/output buffers, and also includes logic for enabling only the outputs of one design at a time. EDA tools are then applied to the multi-design netlist to generate mask layouts. The mask layouts are used in a mask making facility to produce a mask set. The mask set is used to process silicon wafers. After fabrication is completed, the wafers are electrically probe tested. In this procedure, probes are placed on bonding pads on a die and each of the designs can be tested. The testing of all the designs on the die can be completed in one probing operation, each of the designs being operated in turn. The wafer is then cut into individual dice, each die containing the set of designs. Each die is then assembled into a semiconductor package with connections between bonding pads and package pins being made in accordance with the pin-pad assignment table. During assembly, access to the various designs in the multi-design integrated circuit can be restricted or can be left unrestricted. In either case, access to any design is made by applying appropriate signals to design active pins.

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#) [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L28: Entry 3 of 9

File: USPT

Jun 11, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6405355 B1

TITLE: Method for placement-based scan-in and scan-out ports selection

Detailed Description Text (40):

In order to conserve chip device pins, designers sometimes use functional pins for scan-in and scan-out ports of the scan chain. Typically, functional pins are assigned as scan-in and scan-out ports by a DFT (Design For Test) tool during the scan insertion process (e.g., process 120) based on schematic information. This approach, however, is not ideal because the designations of particular functional pins as being scan-in and scan-out ports may restrict the layout processes from placing scan cells in the best possible positions. In addition, if inappropriate scan-in and scan-out ports are selected before cell placement, scan cells may be placed in positions that require an excessive amount of routing resources for connecting the scan cells to the scan-in and scan-out ports. As a result, place-and-route processes may be hindered from fully optimizing the layout of the integrated circuit design.

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)



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(43) Pub. Date: Mar. 31, 2005

(54) METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR GRAPHICAL PIN ASSIGNMENT AND/OR VERIFICATION

Publication Classification

(76) Inventor: Robert S. Kolman, Longmont, CO
(US)

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Correspondence Address:
AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Legal Department, DL429
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 7599
Loveland, CO 80537-0599 (US)

(21) Appl. No.: 10/676,517

(57) ABSTRACT

(22) Filed: Sep. 30, 2003

A method, a system and/or a computer readable medium for accessing design data including an electronic image of an integrated circuit to be tested; determining whether a pin of the integrated circuit has been assigned to a port in a multi-port automated test environment; enabling a displayable pin indicator based in part upon the determination of whether a pin is assigned to a port; and displaying the electronic image and the displayable pin indicator.

